BROADWAY BREEZES.

WHAT CAN BE SEEN IN NEW YORK.

A Walk Around the Great Metropolis-Ladies Bresses-Trinity Church-Yard-Grammercy Park and Some of the Residents-

About Central Park.

pocial Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN. NEW YORK, May 27,—It is very delightful walking down Broadway these bright mornings. Shopg has been taken up with renewed energy, and resequently both the stores and the sidewalks to crowded with the fair daughters of fashion in call of something to wear. Yet to Judge from of fine clothes already possessed by them one could favey they were very fix removed from a condition of Miss Flora McFlimscy. The mernts, though, are glad to see them and also to exhibit their goods, for they know that even if the croon to whom the goods are shown does not purbase-she will very likely tell her dear five hundred friends about the wonderful bargains at — and the labor will not be lost. Some of the new stills are very lovely, and one is tempted to walk in and examine them, especially as the looking costs nothing. Pongee is quite popular this spring. I saw a dress of that material this morning made with a plain underskirt with a deep ruille—the top of the ruille was faced with bown silk and laid on in deep plaits. The overskirt is made to resemble a double apon, and is trimmed with the lace embroidery which comes now to match the dress. The basque is quite plain, and finished with a collar lined with brown silk. ANOTHER HANDSOME DRIESS

ANOTHER HANDSONE DRISS

In made of dove-colored rep, or rather a fine cloth composed of silk and woal. The underskirt is triumed with three platical flouries of rath of the same shade; above each flouries a ruffle of lece embryidery. The upper skirt is arranged in mannier syle, and finished at the back with a large satin low. The basque is plain, and the sleeves also. The price of this dress is viol. It is no wonder that the New York women are so extravagant in dress, for they have learned the seried of showing it of it operfection, and the temptation to become the possessor of each now style is very great. I turned away from the busy throng on Broadway yesterday and wandered for an hour standard.

THE TONESTONES IN TRINITY CRUTCHYARD. To me there is something very interesting and also very wonderful in the collection of graves at that upor. Separated only by an iron-railing, we see on one side the rushing, toiling, enger malifrinde, ment upon dothers, conts, pleasure, fame, trade, and all the inimmerable interests that go to make it life in a great city, and upon the other a ciny-side of temperor mortal less found a resting place; and to hisk that these resting-places should remain unlisturbed for so many years in the very center, as it were, of the market place. I noticed some very old stokes, some as vary as 17st, and when it is remembered that the ground at that shot is equal in called to a small gold mine, it is all the more remarkable that they should have been allowed to comain there for so many years. Some of the distance are sworth by time and exposure it is impossible to read the inscription upon them.

the square noted for Presidential candidates, is locating very pretty now. The graveled walks are secretored with things and the formain in the

he square noted for Presidential candidates, is obtained with thilps, and the foundar in the enter is surrounded with a large bed of them. The flower are in their glory at present and make he spot brilliant with shades of scarlet, crimson, that, and yellow. Mr. Tillelan's house, or rather iden's Castle, is advancing toward completion. Is a fine house, and several hundred thousand to large the control of the mmer they reside at their several country s, but in winter they all gather under the

NEW YORK IS A SPLENDID PLACE NEW YORK IS A SPLENDID PLACE
for rich people to live in. Every thing that it is
possible to attain, to please the eye, to graifly the
tiste, and to furnish annusement is at their command, but for the very poor, it is hard, hard indeed.
The poorer classes living in cities where space is
et no account can form no tides of the privations
of the same class in this city. If one wants to form
some faint idea of the way they live let them take
the Second avenue Elevated Railroad from Twentich stream to the form. street to the ferry. They will pass whole ks of houses ave and six stories high and a famslocks of houses five and six stories high and a family on every floor, and in many instance, a family in every room. From the cars they can look fato the rooms and note the surroundings and the various avecations of the occupants. In one a miserable family may be gathered about the table particing of a scanty neal. In another the husband and father may be plying his trade in one place, and the mother engaged in another part of it completing the family washing. The little attempts and the mother engaged in another part bonching. A picture hung upon the wall, a feebe plant in the window, a gaudy was upon a shelf, and some lines a bird in a cage; each speak of a longing for a mattempt to make the home a little brighter.

FOOR COLORED FAMILIES

Of Washington eajoy drying their clothes from the
Jourth or fifth story windows? It is the usual, and
indeed the only, way in which the families living
in tenement-houses here have of drying their
clothes. A high pole is creeted, and a line with
pulleys is arranged for each window, and the
whole washing, be it large or small, is dried upon
the single line. There is no privacy to the front
rooms of the houses on the line of the several clevated roads, and some strange and langhable
sights are frequently seen. I do not wonder that
people protested against them, but the infnority
was obliged to give way to the majority, and, as
time is money in a great metropolis, many are
materially benefited by them.

THERAY HAS SOME

very beautiful new designs in diamonds, which surpass anything that has ever yet been exhibited by him. Among them I noticed a pendant in the form of an owis head, composed entirely of diamonds, and the yes formed of the rare stone called cats' eyes; also, a beautiful ornament for the hair in the shape of a head of wheat—the grains made of diamonds, and the beard and feaves and straw of frosted gold; daisles formed of small diamonds and in the center one very large diamonds; some very beautiful chatchine watches of great value, one of them having the clasp formed of stone cameo, surrounded with small diamonds, and the back of the watch and chan finished in the same style; another one have the bear of the state of the surface. THEFANY HAS SOME small diamonds, and the back of the watch and chan finished in the same style; another one hav-ing the hook, key, chain, and back of watch a solid mass of small genus: a pair of valuable carrings, the tops of them formed of large diamonds, and the pendant of one a large white pearl, and of the other a black pearl, making a combination de-cidedly unique. Among the useful articles I acticed a lovely after-dimer coffee set, the whole arranged in a handsome case and consisting of one dozen thry cups and saucres of chins, deco-rated with raised gift leaves and a delicate flower, one dozen gold coffee-spoons, a silver coffee-pot, one dozen gold coffee-spoons, a silver coffee-pot. ozen gold coffee-spoons, a silver coffee-po-jug, sugar-bowl, and sugar-tongs, the whole

Sentral Park, Always attractive, is more so at this season, when the trees, grass, and simulatory are nobed in their spring attire. The season here is a little later than it is in Washington, for the forest trees are still quite bare, things, and almonds are just coming to perfection, and some of the forest trees are still quite bare, while with you they must be pretty near-done blooming. From 3 to 5 o'colock these bright afternooms the park is very gay with the stylish turnouns. Probably there are more line equipages to be seen than in any other place in the country, not excepting Newport, for many of them are among the most complexous on the avenue at Newport later in the case, and barouches follow each other in rapid succession, with coachinen and footner in livery, and filled with the wealth and feshion of the city. Many of these possessing very fast barses extend the drive out seventh avery tast barses extend the drive out seventh avery fast barses extend the drive out seventh avery the fast of the drive out seventh avery fast barses extend the drive out seventh avery than the drive out seventh avery the fast of the drive o

THERE SEEDS TO BE A GRAND EXOUS

TO Europe this apring. The Servia sailed on Wednesday with four laundred and fifty passengers, and all the stramers going out are heavily laden. What a wonderful thing this elean travel and traille has become! and what enormous revenues are gathered from the shipping interests of New York hastor alone. Apart from the novelty and beauty of the white-winged messengers which are collectly passing to and from the harbor or calmly realing at anchor, there is a peculiar interest attached to those mighty scamers and their living burdens. Thrilling stories might be written of the happy bearts starting out in them in pursuit of twenth, health, and happtness—many of them, also, never to find it or even to return scann-of the lowly emigrant way off in the father-land gathering his family and little possessions should him and facing danger, poverty, and privations in his engerness to find the promised Edorach on the other side; of the brave officers and salters who man the ships, who work while others sleep; who know no fear; whose desceless vigiliance makes the passage possible. And again, what might be written of the priceless treasures stored away in their capacions depths—of the gold and the silver, of laces and velvets, of cashnerse and rich shaws from Persa, of fregrant spices from the isles of the sea, of instances and respectively of cashnerse and rich shaws from Persa, of fregrant spices from the isles of the sea, of instances and respectively of cashnerse and rich shaws from Persa, of fregrant spices from the triples, of books, and levels, and works of ext—of everything, in fact, that the taste and ingentity of man can devise and bring to persented.

Splendid Asparagus.

Happy is the man who has asparagus beds this car! The plants are splendid. How to eat them: f you are a gourmet of simple taste, cold, with hat, with melted butter. One day the Abbe called And, with merica butter. One day the Abbe called on his friend, and wanted an improvised dinner. Fontenaile, with a noble disregard of self-ordered half the dish of asparagus, which he had eatled for private detertation from his kitchen garden, to be served with butter for his friend. But just before dinner the Abbe had a stroke of apoptexy; and fill dead. Fontenells, after unking decent arrangements for the informent, allouted to his cook, "None of your butter; serve the whole with oil."—Louden World.

A Coffin With Bockers On It. Steep in? Well, she has had rockers put on it.—

A TALE OF LOVE And Two Matthee Tickets-A Young and

Tender Heart.

"I have been waiting for you, Rupert."

Deadementa McCaffery was a witching strawberry blonds, with dreamy brown eyes and a large, veluptuous foot that attracted attention wherever she went. Careless and trifling in most things, and little recking whether she had pie or millibes for breakfur, her love for Rupert Hethers. radishes for breakfast, her love for Rupert Hether logion was the one absorbing passion of her life logion was the one absorbing passion of her life. When he was by her side life was like a beautiful day in June, with the flowers blooming, the bright sunshine gladdening every nook, and the balmy breath of early summer making sweet perfume of skies, and kissed the warm bosom of the verdure-

darling," she said, neating her head on Enpert's shoulder; "but when you are away everything is dreary, and dismal, and foriors. Did it never o'cur to you of what amagonistic emotions the like occur to you of what amagonistic emotions the like of woman is made up?"
"It never did," replied flupert, "I was too busy last week trying to figure out whether Glenmore

ast week frying to righte out was slence. The lowing of votald win a race."

For an instant there was slience. The lowing of he cattle in the distant meanlow and the twittering of the swallows as they circled round the swess of the house preparatory to turning in for the light were the only sounds to be heard. Presently

"But your sex is fielde, is it not?" said Rupert. You know the old saying: 'Woman, thy name is Desdemons looked at him steadily a moment.
"I breaume you refer," she said, in cold, bettersant in before your ears are frozen tones, "to
he line which roads: Frailty, thy name is

"It mess their," was the repir, "but I really cannot see why women should buck jump around so much."
"It is because you do not understand their nature. A woman leves some man with a mad, unreasoning love. The is only a girl—a frail, additioned, mody girl, whose heart is a late for every wind to play upon, who is swayed by love and homen like any reed; who is torn to pleces with the mry of her own sativings, who follows love foreer and forever through the world, only to see it fleeker, and beckon, and allure, and fade away like the will-o'the, who, who sees hope grow paler with every havely day that dies on the horizon's purple firm; who in the sleeple-s midnights looks renunciation in the face with dry yees; who walks hand-in-hand with a sorrow that might so easily wear the stars of Joy —and with a convuldes sob breaking from her lips the girl turned to entire true house.

Rapert stopped her. "You are off your feed, my farting," he said, in the low, musical tones he knew so well how to use when a woman's love was to be won or the unexpected advent of tirrepaces in a jack-per announced. "You will be better in the lat, sweetheart—the guiden tinted fail, when the leaves are turning brown and the faceby Club gets out those beautiful mezzo-timed posters announcing its trouting brown and the faceby Club gets out those beautiful mezzo-timed posters announcing its trouting races at the try City Track.

"Do you really think so, Rupert," the girl tasks,

ity Track.

"Do you really think so, Rupert?" the girl asks, putting her arms around his neck and looking at the wint a wistful, how-do-you think-you'd-neel-ip-pus-wise, to-heave-in-sight hook.

"Why, of course I do, my angel," he replies, bending over to kiss her one for the eigats.

"And would you do anything in your power to make me happy."—and again the yearaleg, anxons, somebody hold-the-dog expression comes no the dusky eyes, from which the tears are well-ing.

"My love," he says, speaking slowly and with

mile.

Destemona kissed him tenderly. "I knew you rould not fall me, my own true love," she nurrured. "You may bring them to the house this venter." venling."
"Bring what?" asked Rupert "I do not under-"You will catch on before the summer is over," "You will catch on before the summer is over," came the reply, in clear, incidive tones. "I mean two tickets to the mattinee from Sam Kinsley," and the beautiful girl stepped into the house.

With a dull pain at his heart Rupert wended his way to Willard's bur. "I am o'eryoung to marry," he said softly to himselt, "and too luxuriantly ity to begin buying mattines tickets in June."—From "Fell at the Frost Hurdle," by Field Marshal Halstend and Tow Ochillree.

Fort Hamilton for Many Descritons. There is dissatisfaction among the soldiers in ort Hamilton. They feel apprioved at the uses showed that he had never used them for rough labor, leaned against the sea rail yesterday and expressed himself: "There is no excuse for it at all, sir? We enlist

"There is no excuse for it at all, sir? We enlist
as soldiers, and are supposed to guard the harbor.
Instead, we are treated like lackeys and employed
at the beek of the officers to run errands for servant girls, clean out cellars, cart wood, dig in
gardens, and, in fact, do all sorts of dirty work,
not for Uncle sam, mind you, but back at the private residences of the officers in the villages. We
are assembled every morning, except Sunday, at
730 o'clock by a futgue call from the trumpeter,
and toid off to the number of any sixteen to twenry
men to this dirty work for the officers servant."

"Who does this?"

"The provost sergeant does it at the Instance of

rand total off to the number of say sixteen to twenry men to this dirty work for the officers' servants."

"The provost sergeant does it at the Instance of the officers. They send an orderly to bim and say send me two men to eart some wood or a man to did up my vard, or something of that sort. We are obliged to do work that is foreign to our duty my united States soldiers. A couple of days ago! went to town to bring back one shad to the family of a licutenant. How does that stake you? A United States soldiers had by the government for carrying a shad. Now, the Book of Regulations of 1881, containing articles of war, Revised Statutes, &c., which is the acknowledged and only standard, says in section 1222 of the Revised Statutes; No officer shad was an enlisted man as a scream in any case whatever. Beside, paragraph 910 of the regulations of 1883 and 1881 admonishes commanding officers that fitness for military service by instruction and discipline is the only object for which a soldier shall be set at work, except in extraordinary case, which shell be specifly reported to the War Department."

The reporter went among the officers residences. They were beautinuly kept. Several of the officers were seen. They were uniformly courteous, and even cordial. They will said in effect that the work had to be done, and their stairies would not admit of keeping men servants. Hence they followed what had long been a custom there, and used the soldlers.

Colonel John Hamiton, who is in command, and it was the custom of the service to detail the men to work about the fort, as the smallness of the nillitary appropriations required that the greatest economy should be practiced. The men had very onsy times. Many of them entered the Army expecting to have nothing to do whatever. The descritions, of which there have been twenty, two since Many 9, the last pay day, were due to various causes. One was because of the necepit of two months' pay in a lump. Another reason was that the men got tired of one place and one life. Frequently t

A Silver Lamp Three Hundred Years Old. While engaged in improving the ground around the old Catholic church in Ysleta some partle dug out of the ground a large silver lamp. In restigation and research proved that it had been vestigation and research proved that it had been brought over to this country from Spain about 1500 by Cordovan, the well-known prospector and settler. The amp is of the very finest silver and very heavy and valuable. It was sent to Santa Fe. N. M., where it was cleaued and hurnished and returned to the church, an object of curiosity as well as a valuable retic and ornament. This church was constructed in the year 1800, under the suspices of the Franciscan friars.—From the Et Foso Times.

THE EXILE'S INTENT.

If I could mount on the eagle's strong pinious, Though tyrants now hold the brave race in sub-

tion, Who of right should be free as billows that foam

On scenes of my boyhood I muse with reflection Each glance of the mind still revives my intention

each glance of the mind still revives my intention.
And urgas me home to my country sgain,
in sadness I think of a down-trodden nation,
i feel for the thrulden of friend and relation;
With hope, the sheet anchor that clings to saivat
I'll visit Hibernia, Dear Erin Machree.

Dear land of my birth, where my spirit reposes I sigh for her freedom in pensive emotions, To share in her battles I long to be there: Whole legions of freemen will recross the ocea Intensely undaunted, with ardent devotion, The waith-lower signal shall put them in mon To bankh rude tyrants from Eria Machree,

Long did the glober, spear, ane, and conviction Long did the gibbet, spear, are, and conviction
Afflict thee, deer Erin, since Boroine left his thron
And later thou caust not endure vite coercion,
Beneath which thy people now suffer and mean,
An army of Londance will show metal power,
Their bullets as hall, with a death-dealing shower;
Let the extim prepare for that long needed hour,
To varigulab the few of dear Erin Machree.

—P. Curnity, for The Expublican.

DOWN IN ALABAMA.

A GLANCE AROUND MONTGOMERY.

The Old Secretion Capitol-The City and Its Sur roundings-Jeff Davis and Reminiscences. -The Political Situation-The Coming Campaign.

Special Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN. Morroweny, A.A., May 20.—A pleasant ride from Atlanta, Ga., of between six and seven hours' duration, over the Western Ballroad of Alabama, brought me to this place late on Thursday even ing. The route carried me through or along the ally changing from a red to a whitish sandy clay, and the crops of oats (now being cut), wheat, corn, and cotton observed indicated plentiful hargests in most localities. Newnan, Ga., West Point, upon the line between that State and Alabama, and Opelika are all flourishing towns, each containing, I should judge, between two and three thousand

AFTER LEATING WEST POINT
the general appearance of the country changes
perceptibly, failing from a gently-rolling upland
to a low and comparatively level expanse of
prairie, broken, however, here and there by the small streams tributary to the Alabama River, which drains this region. The next day after my arrival here I proceeded to interview the brethren, whom I found entrost in the cause of good government, and abounding in faith and good works. Later on, under the guidance of Pramaster Buck-ley, I was driven through the principal streets, and subsequently visited the State House, from whence a fire view of Ababama's capital and its

whence a new year of anosama's capital and its surroundings is to be obtained.

NONTGOMERY, WHICH GAINED considerable notoriety something over twenty years ugo because of its having been, so to speak, the birth-place of the so-called confiderate states government, is a tuated upon the east bank of the Alabama filter not for from the band of the view. Alabama fliver, not far from the head of naviga-

* THE STREETS ARE RECULARLY LAID OUT.

and, considering all things, are kept in excellent concilion. They are mostly un paved, but appear to have a solid foundation and a c comparatively free from clust. Many of them are filled in, chiefly with coarse gravel and some shells. Numerous handsome private residences are to be seen, and in some instances great tasts has been deplayed, not only in architectural design, but was in so eating them that all the natural advantages of a toation are now fully utilized. There is an altindance of shade furnished by a variety of trees common to this section, what is known as the water case seeming to predominate, and at this season the foliage is so thick and plentiful that a goodly portion of the buildings are almost hidden from eyen a bird seepe view. There are good seniod and church facilities, but the buildings erected for business purposes are hardly worthy of a bandsome a city a this. * THE STREETS ARE REQULARLY LAID OUT.

worthy of so handsome a city as this.

THE CITY HALL, IN WHICH
are located the post-office, the United States courtroom, clerk's, marshal's, and district attorney's
offices of the National dovernment, is a plain,
rough, real-brick structure, possibly large and
convenient enough for the purposes to which it
was originally dedicated, but it is far from being
an element of heauty in the general make-up, and
uncity falls to supply the place of a government
building demanded by the Federal business at
this place, and which should be built speedily.
The market-house is included in the plain of the
the high ground to the essiward, looking down
the high ground to the essward, looking down

the telegram ordering Besuregard to open fire open for Sumer in 1881. In a business point of view Montgomery is now at its worst. Trade is dull, but the crop prospects are such that the merchants look hopefully forward to the full when their harvest time will commonce. The farners, to, as they gaze over their fields of grain and cotion, all promising fair returns for their labor and out-puts, go about their work cheerfully, although to most of them the last few months have been exceedingly trying ones. There are few manufacturing enterpates here, a cotton factory, two cotton-seed of mills, an oil reflucty, and be factory being the only ones worthy of mention; but yet, dwing to the extent and fertility of the agricultural territory, of which it is the center, the city is bound to increase in wealth and commercial importance, and will have little, if any, difficulty in maintaining its proper position among the business matts of the South. This letter could not be considered complete without some reference being made to WHENCE JEFF DAVIS DIRECTED

unce being made to

THE FOLITICAL SITUATION,
which, as in Georgia and other States I have
visited, is rather mixed. With anything like a
free ballot and fair count Alabama would take her
place at once among the Republican States. But
under the existing condition of things it is doubtful If the Bourhon power can be overthrown, except by the co-operation of all who are in favor of
a more liberal policy, and this without regard to
their former party affiliations. That there is a
considerable Liberal element at work in the State
cannot be denied. Only within the last few days
a Democratic county convention (in the Hon, If. E Democratic county convention (in the Hon A. Herbert's district) promulgated official series of resolutions, which show the present DRIFT OF PUBLIC OPINION

n many localities. I give them below as pub in many localities. I give them bellot-box depends the perpetuity of our free institutions; and whereas, the Democratic party should be pre-eminently to favor of a 'free ballot and faur count;' and whereas, the election law of Alabama is trained more in the interest of trained than fatrows; Therefore be it Resolved, That it is the sense of the Le nocratic and Comervative party of Cremenaw Comity that the pre-eminent of the control of the

Now, when it is renaembored that the election laws complained of are the work of the party dominant here, and, further, that their repeal must necessarily deprive the

dominant here, and, further, that their repeal must necessarily deprive the noterbook of the Principal Machinery through which they meintain thomselves in office, the voice of even a single county in favor of such repeal is an evidence that liberalism is not a myth in Alabama. And the Republicans whom I have met here are not numbudnut of this fact. I find them unanimously in favor of any movement which will tend to the disintegration and eventual overthrow of Bourbourism. But yet there is an equal manimity in the optinon that the organization of the Republican party must be main sined intent. Upon this point there is no dissent from any one; and I am satisfied that with such men as Judge Bruce, Judge Buckley, the present postmaster, United States Marshai Osborn, and Deptity Marshai Jost, Register Scott and Receiver Strobach, of the Land Office, Collector of Internal Receiver and others whom I could mane, all active workers,

WORKER, THE NEXT CAMPAIGN THE NEXT CANPAGES
will prove a most trying one to the opposition, even under the most aromalis conditions they can manufacture. The outlook is hopeful for the friends of good government, and I should not be surprised if the Republicans made some gains, especially if the liberal Democrats cooperate, as they ought, against the common enemy. The United States court, Judge Bruce predding, is in session, and engaged in trying cases chiefly for vicestions of the timber laws. I have found the Judge, as well as the other officials, a

be a bit surprised if the latter had in view some political aspirations—perhaps he would even run for Congress in the Selma District, where he claims his residence, if he could get the chance. Nons veryons. The weather is quite pleasant; quite cool for the season, and ratner dry, but a rain is threatening and will come in good time, as the crops, especially corn and cotton, are safly in need of it. My next letter will probably be from some point in North Carolina, the location of which I am unable as yet to determine.

A Girl Who Saved a Man's Life.

Last Friday two commercial travelers, named Psyne and Hariston, arrived at New River Ferry, Va. While waiting for the boat Mr. Payne drove the buggy into the water to wash it off, when the horse became unmanageable and plunged into deep water. Mr. Payne endeavored to cut the animal loose, but was thrown into the water, and, having on a heavy overcoat and boots, was in a very critical situation. Lillie Bryant, daughter of having on a heavy overcont and boots, was in a very critical situation. Lillis Bryant, daughter of the ferryman, aged 14 years, was on the other side playing in a cance. With great presence of mind ahe paddled at once to the rescue. Mr. Hariston, with less, made her come to the bank for him before going to the re-cue of Payne, he supposing that the little girl was not able to rescue Payne; but Mr. Hariston, selsing a paddle, put the boat to "turning round aid round," and so Payne sank. Brave Lillie at once took command, ordered Hariston to let her puddle her own cance, showed it to the spot where Payne was staking for the third time, and called to him as he went down: "Hold up your hands!" Payne's hands were thus above the water when his head want under, and the introduct desires to educate and support the child, but Lillie is a remping girl, who delights in a finding rod and a cance more than in dolls and dresses, and is inwilling. It is said, to exchange the wild freedum of her mountain life for the confinement of a boarding-school, and estectas the music of the ripples of her loved fiver aweeter than the notes of a plano, —Montgomery (Va.) Messager. THE USE OF THE FAN.

Weapon for the Ladies Some Interest The use of the fan has become so general and

its cost so triffing, few persons ever give a thought to its origin, or dream that it ever had any sig-nificance beyond serving the purpose of cooling the brow of the sick and the well, or forming a pretty present for one friend to give to another. The fair sex, both young and cld, rich and poor alike use it, and the most dignified man—when old Sol is on the rampage—does not consider it effeminate to do the same. The society belle, in preparing for an evening entertainment, would almost as soon think of going without her gown as to go without her fam. To her it is a whole around of weapons in the skirmishing attacks upon the hearts of the opposite sex. The Spanish girl would be entirely at a loss without this aid to flittation. With it she carries on results conflirtation. With it abe carries on regular con-versations, and the language of fans is almost as extensive and expressive as the language of flowers.

How Gracefully she handles it, and arifully makes it do duty in bidling and revealing the brilliancy of har beautiful dark eyes, and the number and variety she manages to collect is something remarkable. She prizes them as highly as a New York boile does her jewels, and has them to suit all times and scasons. Fans of crimson and gold for the festive occasion, of blue and silver for the moonlight walk, of sambre hus for the church; fans of fragrant woods, of polished pearl, of daiby ivery, and sometimes of rold and silver. The origin of this protty little adjunct to the toilet is traced to remote sutliquity. Historians differ as to which nation the homor belongs of originating it, the majority, however, attribute it to the Japanese, for with them it has a significance entirely different from any other people. In that country the fan not only denotes the runk of the individual carrying it, but it is used for a multitude of purposes which strike us as being very comical. HOW GRACEFULLY SHE HANDLES IT.

upon the stage to give greater emphasis to his words, the money bestowed upon a began is first laid upon a fan and handed to him, and the eriminal in the cell receives his sentence of death upon a fan. Paus are used by the umpire in dicieling boxing matches, wrestling matches, rat fights and cock rights. With us a gentleman raises lish hat in sainting a friend, a Japanese waves his fan, in Japan battle fans are curried in war, and are very imposing affairs. In ancient Rome fans were in common use, and at great feasts slay's stood behind the lady guess with large fans. During the middle ages rars made of eagle or pencock feathers, with handles or gold or sliver, became lucrative articles of trade in the Levantine markets, from whence they were exported to Venice and other places. THE ACTOR PARS THEM CATHERINE DE MEDICI IS CREDITED

other places,

CATHEBINE DE MEDICI IS CREDITED

with having introduced into France the folded
fau, such as are in use at the present time. They
became objects of great loxury during the time of
Lon 8 XIV and Louis XV, they were adorned with
beautiful paintings and portraits and rare lace,
and were set with diamonds and other precisins
stones. No toilet was complete without them, and
they ranged in price from 800 to 8100. This extravagance though was not confined to France nor
to that period, for costly fans are still manufactured
and find ready purchasers in every city. It is
a conformable feening, however, that the tuxury or
possessing thou is not confined to the rich as
many other luxaries of life are. The three cent
path leaf will afford quite as much combination of pearl, point lace, or featness will afford,
and to the uninitiated, a Japanese fan manufactured in New Jersey, near the shores of the Atiantic, is just as pretty and as foreign looking
as though it had really crossed the Pacific.

DIFFERENT NATIONS HAVE

as though it had really crossed the Pacific.

DIFFERENT NATIONS HAVE
their own peculiar styles and designs, and some of
them are very unique and interessing. The Chinese probably leaf off in producing the greatest
variety of designs; they rather pride themselves
upon their ingenuity in manufacturing curious
and beautiful fans. They ornament them with
all sorts of grotesque figures and impossible truits
and flowers, and make them of extraordinary
lightness and durability. One of their favori e
designs is called the "makee breakee." When
viole of opened property it

PRESENTS THE APPEARANCE

cio ed or opened properly it

PRESENTS THE APPEARANCE

of an ordinary shut-up fan; when turned in the
opposite direction it apparently drops to pieces in
the hands. The consternation of the individual
who may happen to toriow your fan, when he
ees it full to pieces is exceedingly amusing, and
it never fails to fill the Chimann with convulsive
laughter. They also manufacture semi-transparent fans, with the aid of the silk worm, which
are very curious and beautiful. One would hardly
expect to find danger of any kind lurking in this
pretty little strikes of dress, and yet the Italian,
ever on the alert to find a hiding-place for his
death-deading silleito, has utilized the fan for that
purpose, just as he has done the cane and c-r.ain
articles of jeweiry.

Having Fun in Dakota. Butte numbers some tough pilgeins among is inhabitants. Last week two men got into a dis-pute in a saloon and agreed to retire to the rear in the place to fight it out. A rough followed the crowd, seated himself upon a barrel near the scene of the encounter, and when the excitement was at its highest he drew a revolver from his hip pocket and fired tured shots into the midst of the onlookers. One man was very seriously, if no fatally wounded.—Rismarck Tribune.

FASHION NOTES.

FICELLE is the rage In Paris. THE latest London rage is for gray. PANIERS are worn only in full dress. BLACK Chauffly lace is again in favor.

BUTTONED boots are going out of fashion. ABCHERY bids fair to be as fashionable as ever It is fashionable nowadays to be unfashionable. THE coarser the ficelle lace the better it is liked.

Any neat utility costume will do for a traveling Bonner strings are called bridles in million

Utayens are much worn for traveling costume Veny dark stockings will be worn all through he summer by children.

THERE is a rage in New York for small je eaded Fanchon bonnets. STREET costumes and walking suits should neve be made with panier draperies. Chare in all shades of color is the favorite ma

erial for dressy capote bonnets. PONGEE, in all colors, as well as the natural ceru shades, is as fashionabie as ever. BADMINTON bids fair to supplant lawn tennis as the outdoor game for midsummer.

dresses, even white and tinted ones. Canven woon and bamboo furniture is in de mand for summer house furnishing. THE old-fushioned battledoor and shuttlecock

and cupstick and shuttlecook same is revived. Long curied hair in the back is again in fashior for little girls, but the curis must be large, loos and few. THE Mother Hubbard and Kate Greenaway styles

for little girls' overdresses and cloaks grow more in ALL morning toilets in Paris are of very dark shades of Carmelite, seal brown, indigo blue, Rus-aisn green, and dark beetle color.

THE long, tight redingote worn over a slik wool skirt having no trimming but a pleated lounce at the bottom, is much worn by leading

THE full draperies, papiers, and bouffants tom able, are very unbecoming to all except very tall and slender women. THE Guimpe underwaist, with Mother Hubbard,

overdress, low necked and sleeveless, and with no waist line shirred or belted in, is a very popular style for girls under 10. THE best dressmakers still make the foundation

skirt very narrow and straight gored, clasping the figure like a sheath. The superimposed draperie are then made full according to fancy. Anomatic ozonized cassolettes, or little satchel carry in the pocket or hang around the

preserve the wearer from infection, is a London caprice which has not yet reached America. It is no longer fishionable abroad to have ballrooms a blaze of gastight. When wax candles are not used it is the rule to shade the gasoliers and chandellers with tinted glass or tinted in uslin, or tinted tissue paper.

ratering place wear is a scarf or shawl in alternate bands of silk and woollen gauze in all colors and pure white, with threads of gold judiciously and tastefully introduced.

Fancing is being introduced among amusements for young women. It is said to give more grace of movement and pose than any exer cise, not even execepting dancing. A pair of good foils can be bought tor \$2.

THE old-fashioned caleche or Heligolander of forty years ago is revived. It is a silk bonnet of hood shirred on whalebone or splits of alternate long and short lengths, so as to give the bonnet the appearance of a baif-opened folding gigtop. COLORED riding habits are revived for hunting by English women. Green faced with white and rightened with silver braid and buttons, or brigh red cloth with black velvet facings and gold but-tons, are the favorite colors for habits, while the hat of felt is cocked or turned up in three corner

and trimmed with feathers and a rosette. In Paris, at this moment, the most fashionable erally of some subdued Carmelite brown col-Both the corage and skirt is laid in pleats, and when the wearer walks out she catches up the demi-train at the side under a thick silk bow, o a cord and flat tassel, which also supports the oumoutere. The shoulder cape worn with this costume and the aumoniere are of ciscle velvet.

A TRIP IN ARIZONA.

THE COWBOYS AND THE APACHES.

Which Retards Civilization the Most !- Forme Residents and Their Morals-Mineral Resources of the Territory-The Southern Portien, Ballroads, &c.

Special Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN.
TUCSON, ARIZONA, May 20.—While Arizona is attracting public attention from lawlessness on the part of the whites and savagory on the part of the part of the whites and savagery on the part of the restless Apache, it is a question of doubt which retards civilization most, the cowboy or the In-dian. Certain it is that the infraed elements in this Territory need the strong hand of power to keep in check the unruly, whether it be the renegade from civilisation or the untaught aborigine smarting from uniold wrongs. Itolated and well-nigh impenetrable as this portion of our country was before the advent of ratiroads and telegraphs a system of morals, business, and politics fastened fiself upon it, most vicious and unwilling to give way to a better order. Immorality was no bar to rank, corrupt and base dishonesty in business no disgrace, and the most unseemly transactions no hinderance to political preferment. The aimighty money god now receives the devotions of Pagan,

blinderance to political preferment. The almighty money god now receives the devotions of Pagan, Jew, and Genrile nearly alike, and every project, for good crevil, seems to be governed by the main-spring of making money. But few are here for their health, and but few seem willing to await the results of honest enterprises.

THAT WEALTH SAY DE GAINED by the application of capital and intelligent industry cannet be denied, and those who devote time, Isbor, and patience to legitimate enterprises are very sure to win success, and, in the long run, confidence and respect. It has been my privilege during the past lew weeks to see and acquaint myself with a condevable portion of the lower part of Arizona. A knowledge of the agricultural and mitneral resources of this Territory can only be acquired by personal observation and ceular inspection. Boing fortinate enough to have the acquaintance of some parties appreciating my desire to know more than I have hereofore land apportunity of learning of this country, my empany was sought. Le coach journeys soule and west of this place, With one party the Santa Cruz Valley, as Let south as the Mexican boundary, made an interesting trip, exhibiting, as it does, one of the most fertile and attractive valleys in Avizona. After passing

of the most fertile and situative valleys in Atizona. After passing
THE OLD SAN XAVIER MISSION,
Situated in the Papago reservation, the valley widens to several miles, the greater portion of which is covered with heavy mesquite timber, and the remainder lying in open grassy plains, over which roum hords of horses and cattle, the property of the Papagos. Below the reservation the valley marrows, and for many miles is only valuable for cautic range, until near to the old pacids of the Tubar, where the water of the Sants Gruzagain affects the ranchman the means of irrigation. Below this old Spanish town the valley, on down to Calabosas, is one beautiful sireten or rich bottom land, the grass spreading from the river up into the foot-bills and mountains. In this part of the valley, on the west side of the Santa Cruz, is the old mission of Tumacacori in ruins, a monument of Apache vengeance, where olde a considerable village and fruittil fields graced what is now an unmabilited and unproductive platean, waiting for the new civilization,

PHOTED BY THE HOS HOBSE

and electricity. At Calabosas a new town has been lead on south the Eastern has been lead on south the firstern high and causial is

ritorid by the hos house and electricity. At Calabosas a new fown has been laid out, and by Eastern brain and capital is to become the railroad center of lower Arizona. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, called liere the Arizona Southern, forms a junction with the road being mpielly constructed from Gnaymas, a Mexican town on the Galf of California. A branch is to be built from here north to Tucson, and a fine is projected westward to San Diego on the Parific. From Calabosas down to the Sonora line is a delightful drive over a smooth, well-beaten road, with gold and silver bearing mountains to the east, and rolling, gnas-covered hills reaching far to the west. Crossing the border, we came to a half, siighted, and stretched ourselves on the foreign soil of our sister republic. At this point we had

in the pass between the mountains towering above us on either side, and the atmosphere was dry, clear, and bracing. After a stroll in Mexico the impection of a primitive native mescal distillery, a good rest and refreshments, our coach-and-four headed northward, and we speeded to Calabosas, as inlatious a party of sub-region gadies and gentlemen as ever packed a coach or sparked in a foreign land. Stuch of the mountain scenery on this valley is grand and wild, and when it is taken into consideration that in most of these mountains there are vast deposits of precious metals and already many well-developed mining claims, the inferce is heightned and the mind expands into scenes of future cities and beautiful plantations taking the place of the uninhabited regions through which we pass. We had but just returned from this trip when.

A DESIGNON FARTY WATTER ON US to go on an inspection tour through the country to about 150 miles to the west of Turson, taking in the Cababl, Meyers, and Ajo maning districts. After suitably disposure of our business affairs and making ready for a camping-out journey, myself and wife joined the party, and we bounded off in a coach-and-four "westward ho!" Our roate lay through a region of country coccupied only by Papago Indians and a few miners, heretofore regarded as a worthess, desert tract of the public domain, forbidding and uninhabitable. Nowith-standing there is not a stream of water or a spring even to be seen during the whole distance west to the Ajo Coppor Mines, the country produces erisin natural grasses, principally gramma, affording pasturage for cattle, which are watered from wells and reservoirs filled by the rains.

BY THE SISKING OF WELLS

BY THE SINKING OF WELLS
at suitable distances apart, the whole country
might be filled with eattle ranches. This, howover, can be done only by a considerable outlay of
money, as water can be obtained in most of the
country only by sinking to a great depth. Wells
from 100 to 250 feet deep are required, and the
areat cost of sinking and of the appliances for

simply into township tracts.

A TRACT OF SIX MILES SQUARE
is but a small range for a herd of stock, for which
one well, with proper hoisting power and tanks,
would water all the cautic that could be subsisted
on a township tract. Congress should without delay pass a law for disposing of grazing lands. Much
of the Territory of Arizona is valueless for agricultural purposes, but for grazing could be largely
utilized were there any law by which tile could
be had. None of the land laws apply to these;
and until some law is passed providing for their
sale in large tracts the cow-boy nuisance will continue. On our way out we passed through
SEVERAL INDIAN VILLAGES

satio in large traces the cow-boy nuisance will continue. On our way out we passed through SEVERAL INDIAN VILLAGES

where we had pleasant and friendly visits with the Papagos. Arriving at the P-cecho mine, we made a halt until the next day for reaf and an inspection of this and adjacent properties. A visit to the Ajo district and a ramble among the famous copper mine, after which the district is called, completed our trip westward. These mines were worked many years ago by the natives while this part of Arizona formed a part of Mexico. The old works, excursations, dumps, and crumbling buildings, covering ground a mile or more square, show to what extent these mines have been worked, and yet scarcely a beginning has been made. Our return was different from the outward justicely only in a change in the weather. We started from Tucson in ulsters and returned in dusters. Much of the country presented a troptcal aspect, and in many places as far as the eye could reach the carth was covered severed exercised from the country the country presented as troptcal aspect, and in many places as far as the eye could reach the carth was covered exercised from the country presented as troptcal aspect, and in many places as

COVERED WITH WILD FLOWERS.

Nearly every species of cactus, from the pricklypear up to the mammoth asguam, grows in this
country. The latter in some places stood so thickly
as to resemble a forest. Yet, from the dryness of
the soil and the desiltation of water, the whole
region through which we traveled was essentially
a desert country, siterly worthless for agricultural
purposes, except as comprehended by the proprietor of a castle ranch. Arizona's inexhaustile
mineral resources exceed any language to describe
them, and, with the efflux of time, the incoming
tide of restless fortune-seekers, and with an improved civilization, her plains will send beef and
her mountains precious metals in abundance to
feed and enrich the outside world.

U. E. DAILEY. COVERED WITH WILD FLOWERS.

The Academy of Music was respensed on the 19th of February, 1855, under the management of the very distinguished violinist, Ole Bull, who leased that vast and splendid void for a short season. that vast and splendid void for a short season. Among his artists were Clotilde Patit, Vestvali, Brignoli, and Badlail, and he offered a prize of \$1,000 for the best original grand opera by an American composer on an American subject, the copyright to be retained by the author—a vain proposal and an unwise limitation. Music is not cultivated thus, neither by prize giving nor by efforts to elevate art and encourage native artists, and still loss by hissing upon native artists, and still loss by hissing upon native authorists are built to be subject to the fall. It was in keeping with this project that Ole Bull should go to ruin as a manager with greater speed than any of his prodecessors. He did not last two months, and his shert managerial career is worthy of this brief warning notice only because of his distinction as a violin virtuoso, and because in that capacity he had shown no less skill in manipulating public curiosity than in handling his instrument.—Rich-grad Grant Wate, in the Juse Centery.

THE SKOODOOWOBSKOOK.

O, maid with the hair that is yellow,
'The time that your home you forsook
Come over and live with a fellow
By the beautiful Skoodoowobskook. And there where the grasses the brooks kiss.

In the protilest kind of a nook;
Where the swift-running Skoodoowobskookals
Pours into the Skoodoowobskook.

Our lives like their streams abali commingle, Then come-it is wrong to live single-O, come to the Skondoowobskook

In this lovely terrestrial Eden Our food shall be trout from the waters,

Which you to your awest taste shall cook; Come, fairest of Uncle Sarn's daughters, To the banks of the Skoodoowobskook.

AN ELEPHANT HUNT IN JERSEY.

The Brute Escapes From a Circus and Is Captured in a Swamp. A small acray of the most courageous and sport-loving natives of Gionesster County, N. J., on-oyed the excitament of a genuine elephant hunt yesterday morning, and finally succeeded in capturing the game in Turner's Swamp, five miles from Bridgeport and one and a half miles from the Woodbury turnpike. King, the elephant the New Woodbury terropike. King, the elephant the New Jersey aborigines hunted for, is the trump eard of Howe & Hemilingway's "Royal Vienna Menagerie." a small show that has been doing interior towns in this neighborhood for several weeks. King, the three dees of wild animals and the waxworks belonging to the show were exhibited at Mildred of Monday night, and after the exhibition King, offended no doubt by the smallness of the crowd that came to see him, worked himself

INTO A FRIGHTFUL BAGE.

After struggling some time he broke his leg chains and dashed himself against the side of the tent. The guy ropes snaped, and before Howe, Hemingway, or their five assistants recovered from their astonishment at the teast's remarkable behavior they were all cuveloped by the falling canvas. Mr. Howe got out in time to see King lumber off down the turnpike at the rate of ten miles an hour, shaking Gloucester County at every step. The show people mounted horse and the chase began. Fifteen minutes later James R. Patterson and A. J. Maneely, who were ridling in a spring-wagon on the cross road leading from Midred to the turnpike, saw a monster animal bearing down upon them. Patterson's horse saw the elephant about the same time, and, wheeling quicky to the right, made a bee-line across country, leaving the wagon and its occupants hanging on the first fence. This incident only drew a roar from King as he plowed along the muddy road and passed the terrorized travelers. INTO A FRIGHTPUL RAGE.

as he plowed along the muddy road and passed the terrorized travelers.

AFTER A SIX-MILE BUN
the hunters came up with the brute standing in front of a barn-yard, inside of which a couple of does were making a frighthi noise. Half an hour of liberty had made the clephant long for more, and when the pursuers approached he charged and put them to flight. Then turning his attention to the degs, he smassled through the fence in pursuit of them. The degs excaped, and King crossed the yard, smashed through another fence, tore over a garden, amashed through another fence, and was in the open fields, with all Glouester County before him. In the meantime the owner of the dogs was aroused, and had soon mounted a horse and joined in the chase. Between I and 2 o'clock in the morning King was brought to bay in Turner's iswamp. The swamp covers hundreds of acres and is cut up by scoves of creeks, the bottoms of which are so deep with mod that it is not safe for a horseman unfamiliar with the places to ride through them even in daylight. King could be heard smassing the underbrush and

be heard smashing the underbrush and
in the center of a small pine grove. The hunters
sold a souncil and decided not to go in after him
until daylight. Fires were built and the men
waited. Shortly after daybreak the crowd was
swelled by the arrival of scores of farmers from
the neighboring country. At five o'clock the man
who was sent back to toe tent for chains returned
and the showmen went into the grove after King,
while the graugers waited anxionely for the result.
The clephant was soon found and his rage having
been worked off by his race he was as meck as a
lamb. It took some time to shackle him and as he
roared and groaned fearfully the natives on the
outskirts supposed there was a desperate battle
geing on in the grove. Their fears, however, were
relieved when King was driven out of the awamp.
He was at once marched to the tent.

A JEW ACQUITTED OF BLASPHEMY. The Charge Which a Catholic Felt Called Upon to Bring Against Him. Welf Hirsch Resenstrauch, a Jew, of Newark

was tried in the Paterson court of quarter sessions on Tuesday for blaspheming the name of Jesus Christ. Gottfried Deutschle testified that on the second Tuesday in February the defendant blasphemed the name of Christ in his (Deutschle's store in Main street, Newark. The witness decribed the blasphemy as a reflection on Christ's

scribed the blasphemy as a reflection on Christ's paternity. He said there was a voice within him that told him, as a good Catholic, he ought not to allow the name of Jesus Christ to be abused, and he would not stand by.

As THE JEWS DID OF OLD,

and hear Christ and his mother blasphemod. He thought it his duty to bring this fraverent Jew to punishment. He felt sure that, as of old, the Jews would percecute him for this, but even the fear of that was overcome by the voice within him calling upon him to do his duty. Resenstrateh had come into his store and remarked on the number of people going to church, and added, "Oh, that is all stupid work," following up that expression with the blasphemy complained of. On cross-exmination Deutschle admitted that he was once convicted of murder in the old country, but added that he was innoccut, and had been made to suffer for another man's crime. He had been in prison for some time before he CAME TO THIS COUNTRY.

for some time before he

CANE TO THIS COUNTRY.

Mrs. Deutschle corroborated the testimony of her husband, but on her cross-examination she admitted that Excenstrated refused to give them credit for gentlemen's furnishing goods. She was shocked at the language used by Rocenstrate, but still she asked him for credit afterward, never magining that her husband was going to make the charge he did. Several winnesses teatified that Mrs. Deutschle had told them that she did not hear the obnoxious language used at all. It was also testified that the compinional had made numerous inquiries as to the wealth of the defendant. The defendant himself testified that he had such a CHEAT REGARD FOR CHRIST

as a moral teacher that it would be impossible for him to use the language imputed to him, He thought the accusation was made raginst him because he refused Deutschle any further credit for goods, the latter heaving tried to defined him out of a previous bill. Samuel Kallsch, in summing up for the defense, said that the Jews fell dattered that one of their race shout do be venerated by the entire Christian world. The jury, after being out only a few minutes, returned with a verdict of not guilty.—New Fork Sun.

A Bush-Lawyev and His Client.

"My wood-choppers captured a sloth this

"My wood-choppers captured a sloth this morning." said the judge as we walked toward the ravine, "a big black sloth, a 'bush-lawyer,' as the Indians call them. They fied him to the stump of

ravine, "a big black sloth, a 'bush-lawyer,' as the Indians call them. They fled him to the stump of a tree, and what do you surpose I found, when I esme out to fetch him? Here we are! Just look at the body stum of the him, but in his claws he held the strangest animal! ever saw in my life, a black, hairy little brute, about the shape of a young bear, but with a big tail that turned and twisted left and and right like a snake.

"What in the world do you call that?" I saked; "a monkey or an overgrown squirrel?"

"No; it's a honey-hear," laughed the judge—"a kinkayon, as we call them. Just look up; there's half a deren of them in that tree!"

On a catalpa tree, near the stump, a whole family of the strange long-tails were eating their dinner, not in the least disconcerted by our presence, as it seemed, though two of them eyed us, with outstretched necks, as if they desired us to explain the purpose of our visit.

I stopped back to get a better look at them. They had snouts and paws like a fat young bear, but in their movements they reminded me of a North American oposum. They could hang by their tails and use them as rope ladders in lowering themselves from branch to branch. Now and then one or two of them came down to take a look at their captive comrade, but the least movement of the old sloth would send them scampering up the tree with squeets of horror.

"That lawyer of yours has taken the law into his own hands," said I.

"Yes, I suspect those little impa kept fooling with him till he grabbed one of them," said the squeeze it to death."

The old sloth held his prisoner as a spider holds a fly, eneireling him completely with his long-chawed legs, and while the captive mewiced and maried, the captor uttered ground that sounded

The old sloth held his prisoner as a spider holds a fly, encircling him completely with his long-chwed legs, and while the captive mewled and snarled, the captor attered grunts that sounded like inward chuckles. It needed our combined efforts to unclass his long grappling-books, and we were afraid the prisoner would die before we could liberate him, but as soon as his feet touched the ground he bounced up the tree as if the fell flends were at his heels.

"That fellow won't forget the day of the month," laughed the judge; "he will know better that io meddle with a lawyer he next time."—From "A Witch-top," by Dr. Felix L. Ossaid, in St. Nicholos for June.

Midel-trap, by Dr. Felix L. Osscald, in St. Nicholos for June.

Are You Going to be Married?

R. J. Burdoue, in the Burington Hausespe, gives "Advice to a Young Man" as follows: "You say you demand the noblest type of useful womanhood in your wife. If that is the sort of a woman you want marry Nora Mulligan, your laundrem's daughter. She wears cowhide shoes, is guiltless of comets, never ha d a sick day in her life, takes in washing, goes out house cleaning, and cooks for a family of seven children, her mother, and three section men, who board with her. I don't think she would marry you, because con Regsm, the track-walker, is her style of a man. Let us just examine into your qualifications as a model husband atter your own natrimonial ideas, my hoy. Can you shoulder a barrel of flour and carry it down to the cells: Can you saw and spilt ten cords of hickory wood in the fail, so as to have ready fuel all winter? Can you spade up half an aere of gound for a kitchen garden? Do you know what will take the limy taste out of the new elstern, and can you patch the little leak in the kitchen roof? Cas you bring home a pane of glass and a wad of putty and repair damages in the sitting room window? Can you hang some cheap paper on the kitchen? Can you fax the front gate soit will not say? Can you do snything about the house that Con flaggar can? My dear boy, you see why Nora Mulligan will have none of you; she wants a higher type of true manadod, You expect to hire men to do all the man's work about the house, but you want your wife to do everything that any woman can do. Believe me, my dear son, nine-tents of the girls who play the piano and sing so charmingly, whom you in your limited knowledge set down as 'more butterflies of fastion,' are better fitted for wives than you are for a husband. If you want to marry a first-class cook and experienced housekeeper, do your courting in the Intelligence office. But if you want a wife, marry the girl you inve, with dimpled hands and a fice like the sunlight, and her love will

Docen't Complain.

A man who had been carried to a Philadelphia hospital while suffering from the effects of a severe contusion was asked if he had been treated vere contanton was asked if he had been treated kindly while there. "Considering all things," he answered, "I think I have no right to complain. They amputated both of my feet, removed my col-lar-bone, cut off my right arm, trepanned me, took out a piece of my undar jaw, sawed my left hip-bone in two, and were about to excavate five or six ribs when a fire broke out in the establishment and the police got a way with the rest of my hody in safety."—Brooklyn Legis. TAR HEEL ECHOES.

BOURBON POW-WOW AT CHARLOTTE.

An 1884 Delegation-Was Blaine Invited !- Bayard's Runcombe-Activity of the Republi-

. caus In North Carolina-Thu Coming Campaign.

Special Correspondence of Tun Repunsican:
Charlotte, N.C., May 22.—I reached here yesterday just in season to meet the recoit of Senator Bayard's political cannon, which he fired off on Saturday. The distinguished speaker and his distinguished retinue of retainers, including the North Constitution and the statement of the Saturday. North Carolina Senators and members of Congress, North Carolina Senators and members of Congress, and a portion of the South Carolina delegation, with one or two "scattering," made up a hopeful-looking pleture; 1854 seemed stamped upon each forehead, and the light of anticipated victory under the leadership of the gentleman from Delaware beamed from every eye.

A LARGE CONCUESE OF PROPER escorted the would-be presidential party to the train, and, mingling with the crowd, I listened to the verious comments made upon the address.

truin, and, mingling with the crowd, I listened to
the various comments made upon the address,
which no one but its author could have concocted
and none but himself would have delivered en
such an occasion.
"Dim't he give the Radicals h—lif" asked ona
mossback of another.
"Yes, but what was that he said about old
Heiden". I thought that Ku-Kiuxing committee
rather made us squeal."
"Oh, that was all right," said the first speaker;
"but didn't he put in a good word for himself, cocasionally; he's after the Presidency, certain,"
And so it went on, with slight variation, until
the train moved off; then the people dispensed—
those who were able to—and the Bourbon lovefeast was ended. Right here let me give

least was ended. Right here let me give

A BIT OF GOSSIF,

which you may not have heard, picked up from a source which leads me to believe it, as he noveits say, "hou ded upon fact." It is said that the committee appointed to secure a speaker for the occasion of the celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence were instructed to invite, first flow, James G. Blaine, and, falling to get him, 's extend an invitation to Senator Bayard. It is forther said that in accordance with these in tructions two letters of invitation was written, one to each of the gentlemen named, which letters were sent to Senator Vance to be delivered in accordance with the wishes of the committee—that is,

THE ONE TO MR. BLAINE

In the first instance, and in case of his declination, and then only, the one to Senator Bayard. The committee now say, as I was informed, that no letter er communication whatever has been received from Mr. Blaine acknowledging receipt of the invitation or declining the request it contained. The question is, was it sever delivered to him, and if not, why not? What became of it, mynow? Did Senator Vance pigeon-hole it for reference on some future occasion, or was such a letter nover written at all? I levill doubliess be pleasant for both of the distinguished gentlemen to learn the truth, for Mr. Blaine likes to have tricks played upon him, of course, and above all things. THE ONE TO MR. BUADER

second fiddle to some other person. But enough of this, which I repeat as it was given to me; and now a word or two about our politics. The near approach of the State convention has aroused the Republicans to an increased activity, and the selection of delegates is taking place throughout most of the counter. Some of the fasues which many had hoped would not be raised are being brought forward in different locatines, and there are those who fear that some disturbing elements may find admission to MR. BAYARD LIKES TO PLAY

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THE MEETING AT RALEIGH

on the 14th proximo and cause trouble. The general feeling is, however, that personal ambilions and grievances must be laid aside, and that the party, when it takes counsel through its delegates, will see that this is done and that perfect harmony is preserved during the deliberations, and that no action be taken which cannot demand and receive the hearty approvate of all. The chief troubic, as heretofere, lies in the weight to be given the no-called Laberal movement on the part of certain Democrats; and, of course, into this the question of office largely enters. On the one hand, it is contended that by a liberal course toward the Liberal Democrats, as they style thomaselves, the Itopublicans may reap comiderable benefits, while on the other nand, it is contended that the interests of the party genand that the Republican organization shall be kept intact and make no concessions like those proposed, but at the same time gladly receive all accessions from the opposition.

I hope "The republican,"

I HOPE "THE REPUBLICAN," which is recognized here as the only paper outside
the State that comprehends the situation, will
give the political leaders some more good, sound
advice upon this subject prior to the meeting of
the convention. Owing to the dry, cool weather,
or some other cause, the corn and cotton are looking rather poorly in this section, and do not give
such promise of abundant harvests as they did,
earlier in the season. Other grains, however, are
looking fine, and as rain is now failing even the
crops most backward may turn out well in the
crops most backward may turn out well in the

BRAINS IN THE BRUTE CREATION.

Inique Pages in Natural History, Collated from Every Corner of the Land. A cow with her calf, belonging to William Heath, of Columbus, Ga., stopped at a brook to drink. A large ram that had been standing on the opposite hank walked up to the cow, gave her a butt square in the forehead, and killed her instantly.

On a Sunday evening a watchman in a Troy fac-

tory helped his dilatory dog into the building with the toe of his boot. On all week days n: w the dog enters the factory as usual, but no amount of coax-ing on age him near the building on the Sabbath. A jet black lamb was the offspring of a sheep i longing to B bert Geddard, of Oak Hill, Me. The m ther refused to recognize or assist it in any way, but when the subsequently gave birth to a stora-white lamb it was greeted with extravagant affec-

During a storm at Cuthbert, Ga., a barrel containing a hen setting on a next of eggs was picked up, whirled round, and blown over the house. It dropped right side up in the troot yed. The hen remained undisturbed and the choicers were hatched soon after the aerial journey. In Owensboro', Ky., a number of sparrows w.re building a nest, when one of them stood off and stemingly refused to assist. There was a row, and

the next morning a starrow was seen hanging from the bough from which the quarrel took piece. It was enspended in mid air, with a cotton string about its neck. Dogs that get drunk are not uncommon. "Old Jack," of Indianapolis, Ind., belonging to the fire department, regularly drank refuse beer from the

empty kegs of the saloon adjoining his home, but getting drunk the other day, just as an alarm of fire sounded, he fell beneath the wheels of the machine and was crushed to death. A monkey belonging to George Brodie, of Pitta-burg, Pa., is credited with extraordinary sagacity. The animal is often told to bring one or the other of the two newspapers taken by the family to Mr. Brodie's aged mother. One is printed with large type and the other in very fine and not always clear letters. It is said that whenever he brings the latter to the old lady he brings her spectacles also

A touching story of a shepherd dog comes from Cold Spring Ranch, Colorado. She had four purples at this time, and the assistant herder reported ples at this time, and the assistant herder reported twenty sheep missing: "the snn was setting. There was not time to lose. Flora was called and told to hunt for lost akeep, while her master pointed to a great forest, through the edge of which they had passed on their way up. Sho raised her head, but seemed very loth to leave her labies. The boss called sharply to her. She rose, looking tired and low-spirited, with head and tail down, and trotted off to the forest. I said: 'that's too hed.' 'Oh, she'll he right back. She's lightning on stray sheep, said the boss. The next morning I went over to learn whether Floras found the strays. While we were speaking the sheep were returning, driven by the list e dog, who did not raise her head or was her tail even when spoken to, but crawled to her pupples and lay down by them, offering them the little empty breasts. She had been out all night, and, while her hungry byless were tugging away, fell asleep.

Sorghum as a Sugar Producer, It is announced that a committee of the Ka-tional Academy of Science have pronounced "that sorghum is a sugar-bearing plant next to the augar-cans of the tropies; that it is so in actual cane-sugar contents, and that it has a continental spread of variability and adaptation to the vari-ous soils and climates of the United States." This our soils and climates of the United States." This may be a new discovery to the committee, and is in accordance with many of the discoveries of so-called seignt-fic men in regard to practical in iters which have become common knowledge to farmers. Now, if the academy will show a cheap and efficient method of extracting this cane angar from the sirup after it has been obtained they will show a way to a profitable industry. As remarked in a recent note on beet sugar, nothing in the way of chemical layerstigations on sengiam of recent years has added to these promulgated twenty years are, at least so far as they have been made public. We hope for something values of from the remewed attention to this matter, and hope that the members of the above-mentioned committee will not content themselves by merely repeating facts already well known the sorghum-growers all over the country.

Bride and Bridegroom.

They were bride and bridegroom and sat near me at Park Avenue table of hote, which, by the way, is far above the average hotel meal. They had wasted something like \$3 worth of food and had come to dessert, both nibbling pie. "Awfully nice, George, isn't it?" said she. "I can't say I like it," said George, attly, "Why, I think it ever so nice," persisted the young wife as she mussed it up with a fork. "I than thalf as sice as the ples my mother used—I" int before he could say more she interripted with: "There you go again with your everhating mother! For merey, goodness takes stop telling may what she could do. I'm sick and irred of hearing about her. I know there was never anyone like her. I know there do not not can't untilling down her checks defamily—'tears, bille care. What need to tell how she left the table and how he sat down in the reading-room until the night watchman came to put out the lights, is there not a lesson or a moral hid in here somewhere—"Hotel Math.